

GAIN OF 2 BILLION

Government Stands to Make Big Profit in Devaluation of the Dollar.

A BIG STAKE IN HOARDS

Those Who Have Hidden Gold May Lose Benefit Under a Capital Levy.

LEGAL ISSUE IS A THREAT

Treasury May Encounter Difficulty Forcing Surrender of Money to Be Claimed.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The government of the United States is about to make a profit of around 2 billion dollars, and the money is coming from the American people, who patriotically turned in their gold and gold certificates last March. This is the capital levy or contribution which the nonhoarding public will take in if the devaluation of the gold content of the dollar goes through as planned, on a basis of a discount of one-third from its previous par value.

There's nearly 4 billion dollars of gold locked up in the twelve federal reserve banks of the country and their branches. At the moment it belongs to the stockholders of those banks, which, of course, are owned in turn by the member banks.

Hoards May Lose Profit. It is inconceivable that the banks would be permitted to make the immense gold profit which will accrue to holders of gold, for this would mean enabling one group of citizens to profit at the expense of all the others. So the plan which no doubt will be followed by the government here will be that which has been pursued in other countries when devaluation has occurred—namely, virtual confiscation or taxation of the profit.

The profit arises from the fact that gold always has been valued at \$20.67 an ounce; but if the amount of gold content in every dollar is reduced by one-third and yet the unit of value is called a dollar, then less gold will be used for every dollar, or to put it another way, the gold supply will be converted into 50 per cent more dollars. The gold supply locked up in the neighborhood of 4 billion dollars. Some of this belongs to the treasury, anyway, but most of it belongs to the American people who deposited it in banks and obtained lawful currency certificates in exchange.

Gold today is valued at close to \$30 an ounce in terms of the British pound or the gold franc. This is in anticipation of the devaluation process. If, of course, the American government decides to devalue the gold content of the dollar not by a third, but by one-half, the price of an ounce of gold would jump to about \$60 in terms of the new dollar. This is the 4 billion of gold supply would be worth 8 billion of dollars and the government would make 4 billion profit.

A Basis for 6 Million.

Since the custom has been to issue currency based upon a reserve of 40 per cent of gold, so that approximately two and a half times the amount of gold reserve could be issued in the form of gold certificates or other currency redeemable in gold, the increase of 2 billion of gold to the account of the treasury of the United States would make it possible to issue about 6 billion dollars of new currency on a metal basis, namely on a gold reserve. Congress authorized the President to issue greenbacks up to 3 billion dollars, which would not have any metallic reserve behind them, so it would be difficult for the money issued with that gold profit behind it to be called true inflation.

The government has by means of a franchise tax been taking all the profits of the twelve federal reserve banks in excess of a 6 per cent dividend, but congress at the last session repealed the franchise tax so that the member banks would share the profits. So as the law stands today the profits in any gold rise belong to the member banks of the federal reserve system.

Legal Points Are Raised. Knowing that the government could restore the franchise tax, it is possible for the federal reserve banks to agree voluntarily to surrender the profit in gold to the treasury and avoid legal litigation.

The legal points involved, however, are not by any means easy to resolve. If actual devaluation comes before congress can specifically deal with the profit accruing to the federal reserve banks, then a law making retroactive the profit on gold might be subject to attack as unconstitutional. A suit might arise on the part of a member bank to restrain a federal reserve bank from surrendering to the treasury the profit on gold.

A Stake of 100 Million.

The present quotations on the dollar in terms of the pound or franc show the dollar to be worth about 66 cents. If devaluation ratifies the existing level, then the total gold profit will be about 2 billion. It is not known how much the gold hoards retain, but it is believed they have about 200 million dollars and will make a profit of 100 million dollars. The government will try to take it away from them by taxation.

As for those who were able to convert their money to Europe and the speculators in gold exchange since March who have been buying Swiss francs and bonds as the dollar has been going down from par to 66 cents, they will make enormous profits, too. The speculative element always does. The patriot who turned in his gold last March will not. That's the usual history of tinkering with the currency and the unit of value.

Crazed Slayer of Sheriff Killed.

WINNEMUKA, Nev., Oct. 7.—(A. P.) Sheriff Graham Lamb of Humboldt County was fatally wounded early today in a battle with a crazed cowboy, Glenn Hibbs, who was himself slain a few moments later by a deputy.

For quick action in buying, selling, printing—use Star Want Ads.

DAHLIA GROWERS SPREAD THEIR AUTUMNAL GLORIES IN THE SECOND ANNUAL SHOW THAT OPENS TODAY.



THE GIANTS OF THE SHOW (upper left)—Two fluffy blossoms, measuring fully twelve inches in diameter, are being arranged by Miss Kathleen Krebs, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Krebs, 5535 Jackson avenue. The blossom on the left is of the yellow Commodore variety and the sunburst red of the second blossom identifies it as a Monmouth Champion.

JUDGE SOUTHERN PRENS HIS ENTRY (upper right)—Judge Allen C. Southern of the circuit court is seen arranging some choice dahlias from his home garden in Independence. This entry was in the formal decoration class with six blooms.

FIND THE GIRL (below)—Hidden away within this bower of beautiful dahlias is Mary Alice Harris, 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. Laura Harris, 3883 East Sixty-second street. Her mother is treasurer of the show. A particularly outstanding display of basket groups was noticeable in the show.

IN MEMORY OF LAWYERS GLORY DAY FOR DAHLIAS

BAR ASSOCIATION SERVICES TODAY AT FEDERAL BUILDING.

Special Exercises Will Be Held Later in Tribute to Senator Wilson, Judge Burney and Judge Lyon.

Memorial services were held today in the south federal courtroom by the Kansas City Bar Association for ten members of the bar whose deaths occurred in the twelve months ending September 30.

The names of Senator Francis M. Wilson, who died just before the general election last year; Judge C. A. Burney, who died soon after taking his place on the state supreme court, and Judge A. Stanford Lyon of the Jackson County circuit court, who died recently, were not included in the memorialization.

Fred S. Hudson, president of the association, announced a special exercise for Senator Wilson would be held at 10 o'clock next Saturday morning in the federal courtroom, and that special memorials for Judge Burney and Judge Lyon would be arranged for later dates. They will be held in the courtrooms over which Judge Burney and Judge Lyon presided.

The ten men whose names were revered today by brother lawyers in memorial services were Judge Henry L. Arnold, Langston Bacon, J. Frank Jamison, John S. Kirkpatrick, John E. Latham, Lloyd Martz, Joseph F. Ayward, Walter K. Chorn, Clarence L. Hugin and William R. James.

Governor Park and Judge C. A. Leedy of the Missouri supreme court were announced by Mr. Hudson as speakers for the memorial for Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson was the Democratic nominee for governor of Missouri. His death took place a short time before the election, in which victory for Senator Wilson seemed assured.

TO REPEAT LECTURE TONIGHT. Dr. Strath-Gordon Remains Here to Speak at the Athenaeum.

Last Thursday night Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon of Huntly, Scotland, delivered a lecture entitled "Science of the Soul." He received many requests from members of the audience to deliver the talk again so that they might have the privilege of hearing it a second time and in order that they might invite their friends to hear the message. Dr. Strath-Gordon has consented to remain here today and will deliver the lecture again tonight at 8 o'clock at the Athenaeum, Linwood boulevard and Campbell street.

Marquis Denies Marital Rift. SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 7.—(A. P.)—The U. S. S. Peary, a destroyer with the United States Asiatic fleet, rammed the flagship Houston amidships in Shanghai harbor today. The Peary's bow was crushed, but the Houston was not damaged.

U. S. Naval Ships in Collision. SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 7.—(A. P.)—The U. S. S. Peary, a destroyer with the United States Asiatic fleet, rammed the flagship Houston amidships in Shanghai harbor today. The Peary's bow was crushed, but the Houston was not damaged.

FILM ACTRESS AND FIANCE CLEARED IN PLOT TO DISFIGURE AN ACTOR.



An amazing confession made by Russell B. Brown and Martin Block, both in jail on robbery charges, named Alice White, motion picture star, and her fiancé, Sidney Bartlett, as having knowledge of a plot to disfigure John Warburton, a picture actor. Warburton, former friend of Miss White, reported he had been held up and robbed and given a black eye and otherwise abused. A grand jury investigation ended yesterday with the district attorney announcing that Miss White and Bartlett had been cleared of any connection with the assault. Miss White and Warburton are shown at the right, with Bartlett at the left.

ARMS TURN ALARMS U. S.

GERMAN REARMAMENT PLAN MAY DRAW PROTEST.

Action Would Be Taken Under the Treaty of 1921 Ending the War—Official Report Is Awaited.

(By the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—High officials of the American government regard as extremely serious reports from Geneva that Germany's position on armaments includes a demand for the immediate right to rearm, but the administration is withholding any action or representations until a full official report has been received.

The administration would regard it as serious if one important country should plan rearmament in the face of the united opinion of other countries that the move should be in the opposite direction.

While officials have not reached the point of taking diplomatic action, it is felt the United States would have ample grounds for making representations to Germany under the Treaty of 1921 between the two countries which formally ended German-American hostilities.

Although the United States did not sign the Versailles treaty, which fixed limitations upon Germany's military power, the armaments provisions of that document were contained in the separate treaty between the United States and Germany.

WORKS MEETING OCTOBER 16.

Missouri Civic Officials Are Invited by Governor.

(By the Associated Press.)

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 7.—Mayors, city engineers and attorneys, and heads of civic organizations throughout the state were invited by Governor Park today to confer here October 16 with Col. Hugh Miller, Missouri engineer of the federal public works administration, on a state-wide program. The conference originally was scheduled for today.

LIFE TO KIDNAPERS

(Continued From First Page.)

order that the new federal kidnapping law, assailed by the defense, may be clarified.

To Prison at Once. Bailey and Bates will be taken to prison immediately, federal authorities said. One will go to Leavenworth penitentiary, the other to Atlanta prison. It was not disclosed which one would go to Leavenworth.

Mrs. Shannon will remain in jail here ten days to execute papers disposing of her property.

"Boss" Shannon was ordered released under \$10,000 bond during his 60-day leave.

All the defendants except Berman and Skelly sat in one long row during proceedings.

Bailey and Bates showed no expression as their sentences were pronounced. Mrs. Shannon appeared depressed and showed signs of fatigue and sleeplessness. "Boss" Shannon was solemn and he looked resentful. Young Armon Shannon's face seemed hopeful from the start.

Back to Their Cells. A large crowd packed the small courtroom and overflowed into the corridors and the streets.

Immediately after the sentencing, the prisoners were returned under heavy guard to their county jail cells.

The swift action of the government in rounding up the abduction gang and convicting them was marked by drama. As the trial progressed, new angles destined to round out the prosecution's case came thick and fast.

In the midst of the trial Urschel received a threatening letter signed by Kelly, but which federal authorities say was written by the gangster's wife. A few days later the Kellys were taken away from a house in Memphis, through information given by Luther Arnold and his 12-year-old daughter, hitchhikers picked up by the Kellys in their flight from the law.

Kellys in a Quandary. Purported confessions of guilt and denials came from the Kellys repeatedly from the time of their capture. Kelly was quoted as saying she would plead guilty if it would save her mother.

Prosecution counsel said today they believed a final plea of not guilty was made in hope she may yet aid her mother, whose case will be appealed. Reports that the Kellys have become estranged since their capture were not substantiated by surface indications today. The two sat side by side in the courtroom and conferred together frequently with their attorney, John R. Roberts of Enid. They stood together and one after the other entered their not guilty pleas.

Kelly and Wife First. "Do the defendants George and Kathryn Kelly care to make any further statement?" Judge Vaughn asked them court opened.

Mrs. Kelly stood up. Kelly half arose. The courtroom crowd leaned forward expecting to hear guilty pleas. "No, sir, I plead not guilty again," answered Kathryn in a high, clear voice. Kelly mumbled, "Not guilty."

The crowd stirred then Judge Vaughn turned to the seven convicted defendants, directing them to stand. "Now in this case the jury has returned a verdict of guilty," Judge Vaughn began, a microphone on the bench catching his remarks for recording in a new reel. "The court is of the opinion that the verdict is sustained by the evidence. There are times when duty requires the court to assume the full responsibility of its office. This is such a time."

BOND OFFICIAL TO CAPITAL.

Public Works Advisory Post Is Taken by Herbert Laing.

Herbert Laing, in charge of the municipal bond department at the City Bank, received notice today of his appointment as an examiner and financial adviser for the federal emergency administration of public works. He is the second Kansas City man appointed, Harland Mayes of Baum, Bernheimer & Co. being named last week.

Mr. Laing, who lives at 5324 Oak street, has obtained a leave of absence from the City Bank and expects to go to Washington next week.

He will be peroled to M. W. Burch (one of his attorneys) and he for the next ten years will remain under the jurisdiction of this court.

"I may say in this respect that the government through the district attorney has made repeated requests for clemency for this defendant, and so has every member of the jury." Then Berman and Skelly were given their 5-year sentences. Judge Vaughn announced commitments would be issued at once and no bonds would be allowed during appeals.

Kelly May Change Plea Again.

James H. Mathers, attorney for Kelly, said the gunman may yet plead guilty when his trial opens Monday. Mathers said he was urging a guilty plea and blamed Roberts, Mrs. Kelly's attorney, for the Kellys' action today in pleading not guilty.

"They were ready to plead guilty when they came into this courtroom this morning," Mathers said. "But Roberts told them the kidnapping law might be declared unconstitutional, and if they pleaded guilty they still would have to stay in prison even if that happened. Any attorney knows that if that happened, they would be freed in a minute with a habeas corpus writ."

Roberts asserted Kathryn Kelly changed her mind about pleading guilty "because she couldn't get an agreement of clemency for her mother (Mrs. Shannon)."

Extra Publicity to Court.

Explaining the appearance of motion picture cameras in the courtroom, Judge Vaughn said:

"Of its own volition and without apologies to anyone, the court has permitted various facilities in the courtroom for the giving of publicity to this case."

"Our attitude toward kidnapping is such that we would like the world to know what the western district court of the United States (in Oklahoma) does in such cases. Further, the attorney general of the United States suggested this course for the reason that giving of wide publicity to it would have a tendency to deter crime."

Attorneys for R. G. Shannon and his wife yesterday said their convictions would be appealed and carried, if necessary, to the United States supreme court.

TERMS FOR TWO IN TEXAS.

Federal Judge Sentences Men Who Aided Bailey in Escape.

(By the Associated Press.)

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 7.—Thomas L. Manion was sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined \$10,000 and Grover C. Bevil was sentenced to fourteen months in prison today for assisting in the Labor day escape of Harvey Bailey from the Dallas County jail.

William H. Atwell, federal judge, before whom Manion and Bevil were tried this week, pronounced the sentences and ordered the men be taken to Leavenworth. Defense attorneys announced the case would be appealed. Robert L. Hurt, district attorney, then asked the court to turn the men over to the state for trial here on an indictment similar to the federal court one.

Before affixing the penalties, Judge Atwell said that the nature of the crime was so serious that he had difficulty in deciding on the penalties. He said the community and the nation as a whole had been shocked by the revelations following Bailey's escape.

The judge said that although found guilty on five counts in the federal indictment, Manion and Bevil were sentenced as though found guilty of one offense.

Given an opportunity to address the court, Bevil pleaded for leniency, asserting that he had been in difficulty with operation of his butcher shop, that at the time he aided the Bailey escape he didn't realize the seriousness of the crime. He said he had since realized his error and had told authorities the whole truth.

Manion thanked the court for a fair and impartial trial.

"Even though I have been found guilty by a jury, I am an innocent man," he said.

MRS. L. M. GARDINER DIES.

End to Wife of Bakeries Official Is at Research Hospital.

Mrs. Margaret Condet Gardiner, 42 years old, wife of L. M. Gardiner, vice-president of the Interstate Bakeries Corporation, 118 West Forty-seventh street, died early today at Research hospital.

She had been in the hospital since September 29. She underwent a major operation six weeks ago and recently her condition became increasingly dangerous.

Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Stine & McClure chapel, 3235 Main place. The services will be conducted by Dr. George Hamilton Combs, pastor of the Country Club Christian church. Burial will be Tuesday in East Orange, N. J., the home of Mrs. Gardiner's family. Mrs. Gardiner was born there March 2, 1891.

Mr. Gardiner was accompanied by Thad Hoffman, president of Flour Mills of America, will leave for East Orange at 11:30 o'clock tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner came to Kansas City only two years ago, but have made many friends during that time. They lived at The Walnuts.

OTHER DEATHS IN GREATER KANSAS CITY.

BROWN—Mrs. Martha J. Brown, 86 years old, died today at her home, 2915 Baltimore avenue. She leaves three sons, Charles A. Brown and William E. Brown, both of the home, and Joseph F. Brown, 2944 Baltimore, and two daughters, Mrs. Bessie Williams, of the home, and Mrs. G. M. Groner, 2606 Garfield avenue. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Monday at the Freeman chapel.

HARRIS—Joseph Harris, 48 years old, 503 Farley street, Mt. Washington, died early today at the Leeds sanatorium. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Harris; two daughters, Miss Mary Harris and Miss Josephine Harris, and a son, William Harris, all of the home; and three sisters, Mrs. Rosie Harris, 2618 Charlotte street; Mrs. Sophia Metz, Kansas City, Kansas; and Mrs. Anna Givet, Denver.

Rites for Mrs. Mary Frazier. Funeral services for Mrs. Mary Frances Frazier, 73 years old, 3222 Holmes street, who died Thursday night at Leavenworth, will be held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday at the Peget chapel. Lexington, Mrs. Frazier leaves four daughters, Mrs. Bessie Williams, Mrs. Florence Keithley, both of the home; Mrs. Mary Peirce, 1510 Yecker avenue; Mrs. Katherine Harris, 7041 Central avenue; and three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The bridge between wanting and having—Star Want Ads.

NATIONS DEAL FOR GIRL

CHILD IS RETURNED TO AMERICAN FATHER AFTER THREE YEARS.

Irma Frances Welch Flies From Venezuela Following Long Diplomatic Negotiations for Parent in U. S.

(By the Associated Press.)

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 7.—Carrying a big doll, a shy little Venezuelan girl climbed out of an airplane upon her arrival here from South America yesterday to make her home with her American father following a separation that ended only after three years of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and her native country.

She is 5-year-old Irma Frances Welch, brown eyed, golden haired daughter of James E. Welch of Shreveport, La. Welch was engaged in the oil business in Venezuela for years before he lost custody of his daughter and then went to Washington to wage a legal battle through the state department for her return.

MOTHER IS A VENEZUELAN.

Irma was born in Ciudad Bolivar, where she lived with her father and mother, who was a Venezuelan girl. Welch said his wife left home when the child was 8 months old and never returned. A year later Irma was placed in custody of Domingo Savelli by order of a Venezuelan court.

Because of his efforts to regain custody of his daughter, Welch said he was arrested and kept in jail for forty-three days. He was released, he said, "on the grounds that the whole procedure was illegal."

After again being denied possession of the child, Welch went to Washington and presented the matter to the state department. Negotiations were conducted through the American legation at Caracas and finally arrangements were made for Welch to go to the British island of Trinidad off the South American coast.

SECRETARY HULL TAKES HAND.

Because of his difficulties with the Venezuelan government, it was not possible for Welch to return to that country. The child was taken to Trinidad, however, after Secretary Hull directed that, irrespective of any claim Welch might have against the Venezuelan government, immediate consideration should be given to the restoration of the child to her father.

Welch said he had instituted suit of 1/2 million dollars against the Venezuelan government for loss to his property in that country and that he also had asked additional damages because his daughter had been kept from him.

Welch and Irma left here for Washington, where Welch said he would continue to press his action against the Venezuelan government.

LIFE FOR ST. JOSEPH SLAYER.

Orville Foster Pleads Guilty to Killing Holman Victim.

(By the Star's Own Service.)

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 7.—Orville Foster, alias Frederick Colt, today pleaded guilty before Circuit Judge J. V. Gaddy to the murder of C. W. (Daddy) Harpster, policy wheel operator, the night of last June 24. Judge Gaddy sentenced him to life imprisonment. Foster attempted to hold up Harpster and, when the other resisted, shot him.

Lost Anything? Phone an ad to HARRISON 1200.

NOTICE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE. October 7, 1933, Vol. 54, No. 20. The Kansas City Star is published every morning and Sunday subscription rates (thirteen cents a copy) delivered by carrier in Kansas City, 15 cents a week; by mail postage prepaid, in Missouri and Kansas, 15 cents a week; elsewhere in the United States and possessions, 30 cents a week; in foreign countries, 65 cents a week. Entailed as second class matter at the postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879. Publication office: Eighteenth street and Grand avenue.

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Consult Our Registered Optometrist DR. J. W. L. LARSEN DR. CLAUDE G. JACOBS

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Quality Jewelers for Nearly 50 Years

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WINTER COATS

Easy Terms \$19.75 \$1 Week

UNION CLOTHING CO.

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ANY WATCH \$1.50

CLEANED, OILED, ADJUSTED

HARRIS-GOARS 1011 MAIN ST.

SADIE M. PREWITT

Messenger Delivery

HARRISON 7832

YOUR DOLLARS GO FARTHER

ST. YVES 112 THE MAIN

Try the FORUM

CAFETERIAS—1212 MAIN, 810 GRAND

ROOF CEMENT

65 GALLON SURFACE

SPORTING COMMENT

(By The Star's Sports Editor.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Washington Senators have passed up their chance to spend half of the 1934 schedule watching the pennant of the world's champions of baseball floating from the masthead of their home park flagpole.

The chance was with the Senators yesterday. "Best Huddle" and the "series" might have been the Senators' slogan, but they spurned the opportunity that beckoned to them, in fact fairly flouted it in their faces—and now the American League champions are back on their haunches waiting for the count.

That count is quite likely to come today.

WASHINGTON must start with a losing pitcher today unless Manager Cronin, who isn't so keen in managerial guesses and choices, as the second in this corner look at the sends Russell or Thomas to the mill.

On the contrary the Giants will start after what may, and should, be the final game, with Hal Schumacher on the firing line backed by mates who will be jubilantly confident in a strength born of three victories in four and an unbeaten series victor coming up to head the defense.

Only the most optimistic who can see the silver lining in a rain-filled cloud are figuring on going back to New York to drop the curtain on the series.

WITH the National League club leading in the series, three games to one, the person with the nerve to rise and state that Washington, outside of pitchers, is the better balanced and stronger ball club, might be accused of prejudice, treachery, or worse, but who cares?

Given a choice of the two ball clubs, outside of the pitching staffs, and this correspondent wouldn't hesitate—we'd take the Senators. They're a better balanced ball club, stronger, more powerful, more dangerous, though a season's campaign.

But the Giants are leading in the series for the extra 20 per cent of the series loot by three victories to one. What do you make of that, Professor Moley?

TWO ball players spell the difference in this series to date and in the winnings and losses of the rival clubs.

Those players, as you have guessed, are Carl Hubbell, a left-handed pitcher, and Hal Schumacher, a right-hander.

These gentlemen of the opposite throwing arms truly typify an old saying of baseball that pitching is 80 per cent of the game.

Hubbell and Schumacher are in a class by themselves.

Fitzsimmons, a mule, Weaver, Cronin, fine pitchers all, but nevertheless in a class distinct and apart from the Messrs. Hubbell and Schumacher.

Washington, a better ball club, but the Giants led by two truly great pitchers—and pitching is 80 per cent of baseball.

Beat that if you can.

IN the press box before game time:

Picture the press box on the roof back of the home plate at McGraw Field, rangy old all the way under the bleachers and the first lines and you will have a visualization of the arrangement here, only these long sheds here are on top of the double-decked old "Honus Wagner" famous old "Dutchman" of the Pirates, pulling for the Giants.

Own private box, but admitting under pressure that he'd rather have the Senators,—"Buck" Herzog, old-time Giant, now a railroad propagandist—Frankie Frisch, Cardinal manager who is said to be a disciplinarian of the McGrawian type. How do these players react at attendance?

Hughy Fullerton, the veteran baseball writer who now makes Columbus his home, although he does not write baseball there. Grantland Rice, rushing to his seat just before the game starts, late from a morning round of golf played with Judge Landis. Alaric Gould, sports editor of the Associated Press, a man widely versed in the handling of sports events. Ask him the toughest sports assignment to cover and he'll tell you it's the National open or the national amateur golf tournament.

Paul Gallio, tabloid writer, the editor of the "Sporting Life," a "stunt writer" but will let others admit that he is a darn good one. Roy Stockton, Post Dispatch, St. Louis, and one of the veterans of the press section, but liked by everyone. Billy Evans, general manager of the Cleveland club, a former American League umpire and listed as the Beau Brummell of baseball, a fashion plate of dolly.

C. E. MCB.

TOO HEAVY FOR VIKINGS.

Warrensburg Scores in Every Quarter Against Missouri Valley.

(By The Star's Sports Editor.)

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 7.—The heavy Warrensburg Vikings rode over the Missouri Valley Vikings here last night and won, 32 to 0. Coach Godfrey's plan was to up a stubborn resistance, but were unable to stem the onslaught of the Teachers.

The visitors scored five touchdowns, one each in the first, second and fourth quarters and two in the third. Brown made three and Strange and Casper one each. Two goals were kicked, both by Casper. Both teams used numerous substitutions.

Last Night's Wrestling Results.

Don McCormick won from Jack Fields.

Bill Dugan won from Hans Robert.

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THAT RARE OCCASION WHEN THE UMPIRE SCORES IN A WORLD SERIES GAME.



Landis, umpire, scores in a world series game.

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LANDIS GETS A REPORT

UMPIRE MORAN CLAIMS MANUSH STRUCK HIM IN SIXTH INNING.

President Harbridge of the American League Believes the Arbitrator Made Mistake in Chasing Player.

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Henry Emmett Manush, the first ball player to be put out of a world series game in the 12-year administration of Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, today became the storm center of one of the hottest controversies baseball has known in years.

Certainly it provoked the wildest world series outburst since Sam Rice, another Washington outfielder, made his celebrated but disputed catch of Earl Smith's drive as he toppled into the bleachers in the 1925 series here with Pittsburgh. Then, as now, the issue was carried to the commissioner on a spectacular stop and throw by the umpire on the field is concerned.

"All I can tell you is that Manush will play in the fifth game today and that any action in regard to a fine, if any, for his run-in with Umpire Moran, will be postponed until after the series," declared the commissioner.

A MEETING WITH THE UMPIRES.

Whereupon he summoned all four of the series arbiters to a conference in his hotel suite this morning to deliberate fully in the circumstances of the close decision at first base in the sixth inning of yesterday's game, the upshot of which was a hot dispute between Manush and Umpire Moran and the subsequent banishment of the Washington slugger.

Moran made a formal report to Landis last night in which he was understood to have stated Manush struck him after being declared out on a spectacular stop and throw by Umpire Moran. "This so-called 'overt act' by the thick-set Alabamian, the No. 1 batsman of the Senators, coupled with further threats and abusive language, caused Moran to take action that has few precedents in world series history."

If Manush took a punch at Moran, however, it was not discernible from the stands. The argument, in which most of the Senators joined, obviously was heated enough, but it appeared Heinle was more vocalistic than pugilistic.

POLICE GUARD MORAN.

The Washington team, as well as hundreds of spectators who milled around the field later muttering threats against Moran while police guarded the umpire, was more incensed by Manush's alleged assault over the decision itself, although no words were minced in the home camp about its alleged injustice.

President Clark Griffith of the Senators as well as Will Harbridge, president of the American League, should not have put Manush out to act upon as he saw fit, by fine or otherwise. Feeling in American League circles naturally was no less keen because of the opinion of the "Chief" of football coaching fame—a National League arbiter.

"The ejection of Manush changed the whole course of the game from our standpoint," declared Griffith.

"Maybe we would not have beaten Hubbell, anyway, but it was the hard-earned opinion of Moran should not have put Manush out to act upon as he saw fit, by fine or otherwise. Feeling in American League circles naturally was no less keen because of the opinion of the "Chief" of football coaching fame—a National League arbiter.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1933.



THE LEGION'S PROGRAM.

The American Legion is to be congratulated on the conduct and results of its national convention in Chicago. It is evident since the complete defeat of its Portland program that the membership has decided to follow the leaders of the more conservative type. While it would have been reasonable to expect an outburst of bitter criticism of the Roosevelt administration for its sharp reductions in veterans' payments, the Legion apparently took the attitude that it can accomplish its aims better through a quiet campaign of education and persuasion.

Of course, the veterans are getting older. They are heads of families, business and professional men, leaders of labor, active in churches, schools and civic affairs. They are proud of their common service for the nation. It has given them a common set of ideals, which, as expressed in the Legion constitution, are an admirable creed of citizenship. They have a common program, the chief element of which is the care of the war disabled, the widows and orphans, and it was when that program was seriously threatened that the Legion began to examine its own responsibility more carefully.

Thus it came to be realized by these hundreds of thousands of veterans, all of them verging on middle age, that ideals and a program cannot be put into effect in a single day or by a single demand. They have learned that successful attainment of a goal is had by slower process, by doing what the occasion demands and determining more accurately what the people are ready for.

There emerged from the convention this year a fairly consistent program, both of action by the Legion itself and beyond that measures which will be urged upon the nation. This program, judged from any viewpoint, cannot be considered radical. Part of it is ultra-conservative, as in the opposition to recognition of the Soviet Union. It includes, too, the controversial subject of what is un-American in its proposal to eliminate un-American teachings from schools and colleges.

The general inclusive Legion program may be expected to receive national-wide co-operation. Included here are:

Caution in dealing with inflationary measures.

More rigid restriction of immigration.

A national oratorical contest, sponsored by the Missouri department, to carry on the work inaugurated by a group of newspapers.

Junior baseball and Boy Scout work.

Aid in the suppression of crime through special studies to be made in each state department.

A study of the question of taxation, both in the levying and spending of taxes by all units of government.

The elimination of injustice brought about by tax exempt securities.

A national publicity campaign on questions of national defense.

A continuation of child welfare work and the encouragement of measures to create homes in each state for widows and orphans of veterans so that family units may be preserved.

That the Legion has such a program and has had it in past years will be news to many who have considered the Legion as merely another group of veterans organized to get something out of the government. As it stands now the bitter fight over the bonus and the disability allowance has gone into history. The veterans are not satisfied with what has been done by the present administration nor by the pronouncements of President Roosevelt concerning his future policy. But the opposition is not bitter. It declares, politely, that the Legion does not agree with Mr. Roosevelt's view, given at the beginning of the convention, that veterans whose disabilities were not the result of war service should seek relief first from city, county or state before appealing to the federal government. The convention declared, in so many words, that it was a federal responsibility, nothing less.

Government Called to Its Duty.

Current activity in government spending and the urgency of unemployment relief have served to distract attention from a single fundamental—government efficiency to the utmost in the interest of the burdened taxpayer. In his address before the Kansas City Real Estate Board yesterday, Governor Landon of Kansas returned direct to this fundamental. He would have it neither sidetracked, hidden nor forgotten.

Governor Landon spoke from a background of experience and state accomplishment. There was the record of Kansas this year and immediately preceding years. The state in its 1933 legislation had pointed the way. Its finances were reorganized and provision made for operation on a strict cash basis. With this legislation at work there is to be no more municipal or other spending in anticipation of future revenues.

Yet with the modernization that has been achieved, there is more to be done. There are

the problems arising from a multitude of tax collecting and spending units, 14,000 of them in the one state and correspondingly large numbers in other states. There is the need of uniform accounting, shown in the recent revelations that state treasury books and certain county books had been out of balance for years.

But by virtue of what has been done already the taxpayers of Kansas have had genuine relief. For them it is no longer a hope or delusion. The recent bond scandal in the state has not served to obscure that fact. For those found derelict in official duties in relation to that affair there was the assured certainty of due punishment. There was the certainty, as well, that confidence in the state and its modernized program had restored the market for the state's bonds and that its credit would stand unimpaired.

The lesson of it is obvious. There is not only the imperative official responsibility of holding public costs within taxpayer ability, but there is the demonstrated possibility of doing just that thing, and without hurtful interference with the governmental services that actually are needed.

Make the Session Short.

With the state now operating on borrowed money and facing revenue needs of the greatest seriousness, a prolonged session of the Missouri legislature would be intolerable from the standpoint of expense, if for no other reason. Due to the number and gravity of questions to be dealt with at the approaching special session, deliberative procedure of some length may be expected. But protracted sessions in Missouri have come to be something of a habit. The legislators will assemble this time with the advantage of considerable preliminary discussion of the issues to arise for decision. The session's work can be done with reasonable dispatch and at the same time thoroughness. The objective should be to complete it within a month or, better even, within three weeks.

The Provincials.

The Provincials, Kansas City's most active group of players and producers of original plays, entered their third season this week with gratifying assurance of continued public interest and a clearer public understanding of the aims and purposes of the organization.

It is well understood by all who are familiar with the Provincials' work thus far that the usual considerations of theatrical success are of secondary concern to the members of that group. Their first aim is to provide laboratory facilities, so to speak, for authors of new plays, whereby undeveloped talent may have the benefits of practical experience, encouragement and criticism, and where recognized talent is equally welcome to avail itself of the invaluable aids that come from trial rehearsal and production before commercial production is attempted.

The provincial theater, conducted in the laboratory manner, is not a new idea, but one whose recognized benefits have led to a nationwide revival with the strong indorsement of professional and commercial producers. In other parts of the country where the movement has gained momentum, many authors now successful have found themselves greatly indebted to the early opportunities thus provided—Eugene O'Neill, Paul Green, Sidney Howard and Philip Barry are among those who will gratefully testify their acknowledgments to the movement in one form or another.

The Kansas City Provincials have seen a place for such a movement in the middle West, and are providing means to extend its benefits to the undoubted talent that exists in that section. They are putting the serious study of dramatics, including play writing, on the level of the other arts.

We'll Take Wood.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.
The trouble with steel golf clubs is that you can't take them home and throw them into the fire when you've had a bad round.

Helping the Country.

From the Los Angeles Times.
Americanism—Deciding to risk no unnecessary spending until recovery is assured; denouncing the firm that doesn't co-operate with NRA.

Yet We Do It.

From the Toledo Blade.
One lawyer puts it this way: "Fighting crime without the death penalty is tantamount to hunting elephants with a popgun."

HUGE AIRPORT OVER HUDSON PROPOSED
AS SOLUTION OF A NEW YORK PROBLEM

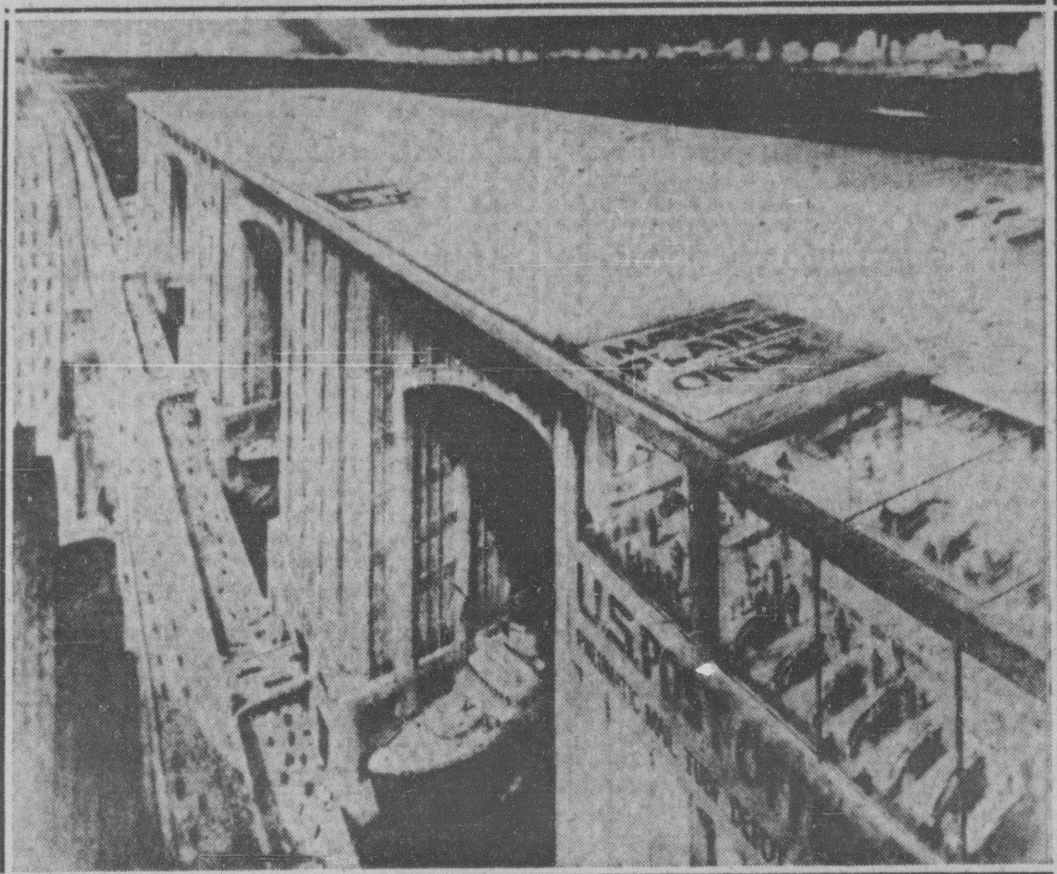
Bringing Planes Close to Heart of City to Avoid Nullifying Gains to Users of Speedy Transportation Is Plan of Frank Hawks, Famous Flier, Named as One of Three Promoters of Big Enterprise—Landings and Take-offs From Ship Decks Already, So Idea Seems Feasible.

An airport, not in or alongside of, but over the Hudson River, far above the docks which take the great Trans-Atlantic steamships, is the bold plan of three men as their answer to the airport problem for New York City.

Possibly the fact that Lieut. Com. Frank M. Hawks, noted speed specialist of transcontinental flight records, is one of the three who have planned the development, lends a certain amount of aeronautical certitude to the affair. But with or without Hawks' stamp of

now proposed for New York. Perhaps most of us have looked with a certain degree of humorous indulgence upon such drawings in the past, but no doubt we also might have thought it a humorous idea, if, twenty years ago, someone had informed us that aircraft would operate on and off the relatively small decks of vessels at sea.

After all, the speed of air transport is nullified for those cities whose airports are so far removed from business districts that much



AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE PROPOSED AIRPORT OVER THE HUDSON RIVER AT NEW YORK. IT WOULD CONTAIN ALL THE FACILITIES NOW IN TERMINALS ON THE GROUND AND GIVE THE BENEFIT OF LANDINGS NEAR THE HEART OF THE CITY. (Copyright by Hamilton Wright.)

approval, it seems there is little reason why the thing should not work when one considers that aircraft take off from and land upon the decks of aircraft carriers such, for instance, as the Saratoga of our own navy.

Briefly, the plan of Hawks and the others is one which would provide for the construction of a great building, the roof of which would be used as a landing and take-off stage. It would afford a runway 800 feet wide and 3,000 feet long and that would be much more spacious than many a ground area now called an airport.

HANDY TO SHIPS AND CITY.

It would be constructed, as previously stated, over the Hudson River and therefore would be handy to steamships as well as to the city itself. A drawing of the idea has been prepared and would seem to place the rooftop airport some 600 or 800 feet above the surface of the river. A part of the interior of the building, as the drawing indicates, would be utilized by a branch of the United States post-office for expediting the handling of mail while the remainder of the building's interior could be used for about the same things any other building interior would be used for.

L. Andrew Reinhard and Henry Hofmeister worked with Hawks in developing the scheme and George J. Atwell, New York builder, is studying the plan as a self-liquidating project under the National Recovery Act. So it would seem New York really is interested in the idea, which would permit passengers and mail to be landed virtually in the heart of that great city.

The thought might occur to many that at times fog might hamper the operation of aircraft from an improvised airport of that sort. The reply to that is that now and then fog hampers operations at most airports on the ground and it is entirely possible that aircraft, finding their landing area atop the building blocked by fog, could, if the pilot deemed it necessary, go on to some outlying port for the landing.

LITTLE DOUBT OF FEASIBILITY.

If aircraft can be flown successfully from the decks of an airplane carrier, and if they can accomplish those results successfully—there seems little reason to doubt the feasibility of such a plan as that in which Hawks and his two associates have collaborated.

Many artists, their imaginations permitted to run rampant, have drawn such things as that

time is wasted traveling between airport and city. It is in the proximity of the Kansas City Airport to this city that we have an air travel advantage over most other communities, since our municipal field is only two miles from the center of the hotel district.

If air travel, or, in the broader sense, air transport, is to be the benefit it is designed to be, then the airport of the future must be within easy distance of the community it is intended to serve.

So the question seems to be, why not place the air terminals of great communities somewhere atop those communities? Of course it would be an expensive undertaking, but little more expensive than the development of an airport on the ground within a great city. The purchase of the ground for the Kansas City Airport, an item of \$892,000, was only a small fraction of what the total cost of that development has been. Yet, in view of the fact that our airport means an annual pay roll of well above 1 million dollars for Kansas City, who can say it was not worth it?

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

In the matter of the proposal for New York, the man trained in the demands of aircraft can hardly overlook one difficulty. That is, it is proposed to construct the airport in such a way that it would run only north and south. Since it is an inherent demand of aeronautics that aircraft be landed and taken off into the wind, one readily observes a certain limitation in take-off and landing facilities. That, however, is something which may be worked out after the first airport on a building has been proved feasible.

To the individual who has watched the rapid growth and development of air transport since its inception in the United States, only seven years ago, it really isn't so difficult to picture mentally crowds of men, women and children getting in and out of elevators going to and from a rooftop airport. Nor is it hard to visualize mail and express cargoes being taken into some great building for loading aboard planes scheduled to depart from the roof, high above.

If, on that day in 1903, when the Wright brothers soared from the sands of Kitty Hawk, N. C., someone had told us we would be crossing the United States within a single day as a matter of daily schedule, we'd have taken the traditional pinch of salt—or maybe a handful. Yet we are doing it today and now are promised crossings within seventeen hours. So why doubt that airports of the future may be built on the tops of buildings?

R. S. K.

MAKE MOST OF OCTOBER.

These Crisp, Bracing Days Are Fine to Be Out of Doors.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

How many of us really appreciate our blessings? Where in all the world is autumn ushered in with such splendor as in America? In the Old World, October is Brumaire, the month of mist and fog, precursor of interminable winter rains and snows. Here it is the month of crisp, bracing mornings, golden days, azure skies, with the scent of ripe fruit in the air, while the hillsides and roadways clothe themselves in such pageantry of riotous color as defies the artist's brush and leaves the word painter breathlessly groping for phrases that will convey a tithe of Nature's beauty.

This is the month when we should spend every hour we can win from duty in the open air. It is a time for long walks, for leisurely drives through the byways and country roads. The lakes and parkways are at their loveliest. Even the city streets are leafy tunnels arched with gold. The oak clad hillsides take on bodies and minds against the cares and burdens of the winter's toil. It is a time to bathe our souls in beauty, storing up inspiration and courage for the worrisome problems of these troublous years.

Nature offers us the strong wine of her beauty and charm, to fit us for these things. Let us lift our hearts and voices in her praise.

Too Wise Now.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Mr. Volstead declines to aid in drafting Minnesota's new liquor bill and after his experience with one bill there seems to be no particular reason why he should want to try his hand on another.

Not the Only Ones.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Congress is scattered all over the country, wondering what it will do when it assembles again.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN OCTOBER.

Leaves Turn, but May Not All Fall Until November.

From the New York Times.

A poet describes October as giving a party to which "the leaves by hundreds came." The chestnuts appeared in yellow, the oaks in crimson, the maples in vivid scarlet. The wind furnished the music, and in the eddies there was a dance of the colored leaves.

All balanced to their partners,
And early flustered by
The sight was like a rainbow,
New fallen from the sky.

Where frosts are early and sharp the sumac is the first to light its brilliant lamp. The foliage in the swamps follows with tints from mauve to magenta. In some parts, while the transformation is going on, snowflakes sometimes fall and cover the ground like a film. There is no more fairytale scene in nature. The oak burns a monotonous brown, and splendor is furnished only by the sumac and the maple.

A sturdy October will retain most of its leaves until the coming of November. Bird migration goes on all through October, but with little or no song. The song sparrow alone can be counted on to render the lay which began in March.

KANSAS NOTES.

The Arkansas City Traveler is conducting a poll on repeal.

The Great Bend Tribune warns those who have been accustomed to receive Christmas cards from Ronald Finney to forget about it in 1933.

An Atchison widower's romance with a widow has gone amiss, because of his unfortunate phraseology, according to Carl Brown of the Globe. In a letter to her he said: "I still have the rose you gave me in midsummer. Although it is faded and withered, it still reminds me of you."

Despite the utmost precautions, bad luck in the way of losing valuable possessions continues to beset the Deek Diven family of our city periodically and in a mysterious way, says the Smith County Pioneer. A few months back Deek's favorite pipe came up missing, and despite the prompt and energetic efforts of our want column, it has not been recovered to this day. And now the Diven lawn mower has gone the same route. It mysteriously disappeared last week while the family was making its semioccasional change in residence. "The mower, in the pink of condition, was the joy and pride of Mrs. Diven," her devoted husband says, "and was greatly beneficial to her health, affording her, as it did, a means of light daily exercise that has saved me many a dollar in the way of doctor bills. I have thought of offering a substantial reward for its return, and would do so were it not for the waning season on weeds. But you may book me for two-bits worth of ad space at grass time next spring."

SPORT NOTE.

The coach at Michigan, writing in a widely-circulated weekly periodical recently, was frank enough to admit that his team had lost only one game out of its last thirty because it placed its faith in the "punt, a pass and a prayer" policy. According to his own statement, the punting and passing weren't always up to standard, but the praying was of A-No. 1 quality, fresh and carefully packed, delivered directly from the factory.—Concordia Blade.

There has been some talk to the effect that President Roosevelt is wearying of brain trust theories. Possibly that accounts in part at least for his telling the Legion convention in Chicago that national credit . . . is a real thing, "not a theory in books," says the Coffeyville Journal.

Weather bar paragraphs from the Concordia Blade: Home chores, Angelo Patri writes, have a great part in character building. They sure do; for building character in parents there's nothing like the responsibility of having to make the youngsters do their home chores. . . Kids in school now aren't much interested in the Finney bond scandal, but let somebody catch a scout from a rival school trying to steal the football signals! . . . Most of us wish there was some kind of a law to compel other people to live within their incomes; then we could go beyond them. . . One of our girl friends is doing real well in college, and there doesn't seem to be any danger of her flunking out in either fraternity pins or football sweaters.

"Jimmie Clark is exhibiting his calf at the 4-H Baby Beef Show in St. Joe," reports the Effingham News Leaf.

A Chicago pretzel factory owner was arrested on a complaint that he had violated an anti-noise ordinance in making pretzels at night. An inferior court fined him but a higher judge sent the case back, probably on the theory that it is the consumer and not the manufacturer of a pretzel who makes the noise, explains the Pittsburgh Headlight.

UNEMPLOYED KEEP SMILING.

Pictures of American Crowds Contrast With Those of European Thrones.

From the Miami Herald.

Americans in the mass accept their lot with a grin. When such a spirit prevails there is less likelihood of revolution; a greater readiness to bear the ills they have rather than fly to those they know not of.

A remarkable picture of thousands of war veterans packing a Detroit street in an effort to get jobs, with Ford does not show a sad or mad or even very serious crowd. It is smiling and laughing at the camera and waving the discharge papers in the air. It looks happy, as though the throng was bent on some gay picnic instead of struggling for work. It does not have the appearance of misery, distress, hunger, misfortune, anger. The men are seemingly well-dressed, citizens who have managed to maintain their exterior impressiveness; who are well fed and in excellent mood.

Contrast this typical gathering in the United States with pictures of crowds in other nations, of ugly, riotous mobs in Cuba; of despairing, meek peasants in Russia, of the uniformed armies in Europe, with thousands raising their arms in the rigid salutes to a Mussolini or Hitler. Life is hard, restricted; a surrender to the inevitable.

But in the United States, veterans, who fought for democracy, who have been out of work for months, perhaps years, stand in line for hours, waiting, pushing, hoping for the chance to labor. Yet they retain their good nature. Life is a lark, a comical drama.

New York and other cities have staged great national recovery administration parades, with thousands marching, more thousands watching. These were to signalize the arrival of the new era of co-operation in bringing about recovery, the end of unemployment. The holiday mood prevailed. These were not suffering people, run down at the heel, poverty stricken. They would be regarded as prosperous in most countries. Bands played, flags flew, confetti covered the streets. Merry throngs with not a worry in the world so far as their faces and actions revealed. Cheerful Americans, always anticipating something better, make a joy excursion out of disaster.

Opportunity!

From the Baltimore Evening Sun.
A correspondent forwards the inclosed advertisement discovered in the Elliott City Times: "Wanted—Single man to drive a motor car in a head-on collision with another motor car on Friday afternoon, October 13, in connection with the Congress of Daredavils at the Great Frederick fair. Must crash at forty miles an hour or no pay. Have man for other car. Must give unconditional release in case of injury or death."
Now, who says this isn't still a land of opportunity?

TO THE DAHLIA.

What if it be that there is no new thing
Beneath our sun? The spirit yet may strive,
And striving, find that from the old may spring
The rapture of discovering beauty—fresh, live,
As dawn-tire. All things held in earth's mystery
Vibrate in tune with a blithe soul's song
Questing its goal; life writes its true history
In slow, sure transfigurations of old wrong.

Men toil. The harvest of their rapt dreaming
Alone gives life its love and meaning.
Dahlias! Fair offspring of an untried race,
Blossoming of a vision wherein I trace
A symbol, burning clear, a mystic sign:
"Nothing too lowly is, to foreknow the divine."
—Warren Wilmer Brown, in "Maryland Poets"
(Harrison)

STARBEAMS.

Items From Roundabout.
Fine fall weather has been the ticket hereabouts this week. A bit of frost was reported in the low (topographically speaking) places one morning.

Dr. Geo. Hamilton Combs is giving his congregation a series of weekly lectures on literature again this winter. He opened with Sir Walter Scott Thurs. eve.

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt says wine will be served again at the White House in Washington when repeal goes into effect. It has been quite a spell since anybody had a drink in the White House—back in Pres. Harding's time, in fact, and that was supposed to be on the q. t.

Cong. Joe Shannon who was on the sick list last week, is out and around, and filled a speaking engagement in Abilene last night.

Gov. Guy Park issued his call for a special session of the legislature this week, as forecast in our last, for the 17th inst. He also outlined a program of legislation which includes liquor regulation, emergency revenue for the state, etc.

The Jr. League girls held their election of new members this week, and announced eighteen new Leaguers yesterday.

New Broom Will Jardine, who took charge of the state treasurer's office in Topeka this week, swept things clean. He discharged the entire office force left by the Boyd administration, and is starting all over with new help.

"The flat pocketbook era is over," according to Gen. Hugh Johnson of the NRA, in a letter this week. Feel any bulge in your hip pocket yet?

The Provincials, who give original plays, produced "Serenade," a new play by Henry C. Haskell, at Epperson hall Thurs. and Fri. eves. of this week, to appreciative audiences. Patricia Gilday starred brilliantly.

The New York City election campaign is keeping up a hot pace, with O'Brien, McKee and LaGuardia slashing right and left. The Literary Digest, veteran straw vote taker, has a poll which is showing LaGuardia, fusion candidate, in the lead.

College football in this section starts in earnest this week, Kansas and Nebraska playing important games against Notre Dame and Texas respectively. Last week Oklahoma put the Big 6 on the map by outplaying Vanderbilt in a scoreless tie.

Watch our next for football results today, also the outcome of the world series.

Pres. Roosevelt made a flying trip to Chicago to address the American Legionnaires in their convention the fore part of the week. He promised the service men that injustices in their compensations would be corrected, but said the country was in no condition to act favorably on any general bonus at this time. As a result, the issue did not sweep the convention as in former years. The Legion's new national commander is Edward Hayes of Decatur, Ill., and a Kansas man, Edward Caruth of Herington, drew one of the vice-presidential posts.

Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas was a visitor yesterday, and spoke before the Real Estate Board at luncheon. He said real estate was coming back.

Henry Mencken, the fiery veteran editor of the American Mercury, is retiring from that position to write books and do newspaper work. There is some suspicion here and there that he aims to get into politics, as he has been offering a good deal of advice on liquor regulation, finance, etc., lately.

Jno. Collins of The Star staff has been on the sick list with a cold this week.

U. S. Marshal Asa Butler had a prisoner to escape from his patrol wagon—after transporting same here from Springfield yesterday. The fugitive is still at large at this writing.

The federales here believe they have a clue as to the whereabouts of Verne Miller, wanted here in connection with the station massacre last June.

Prospects are bright for a 24 per cent payment to depositors in the late Pioneer Trust Company are long, if the liquidation plan should be approved by 85 per cent of the depositors.

The Jackson County Foxhunting Assn. has been having its annual hunt out at Oak Grove this week. As one of the county editors says, "Although Doc Lee Johnson is president, there's no politics in the hunt." Doc was host to a jolly party of friends and newspaper men at a turkey dinner at his farm east of town Tues. eve.

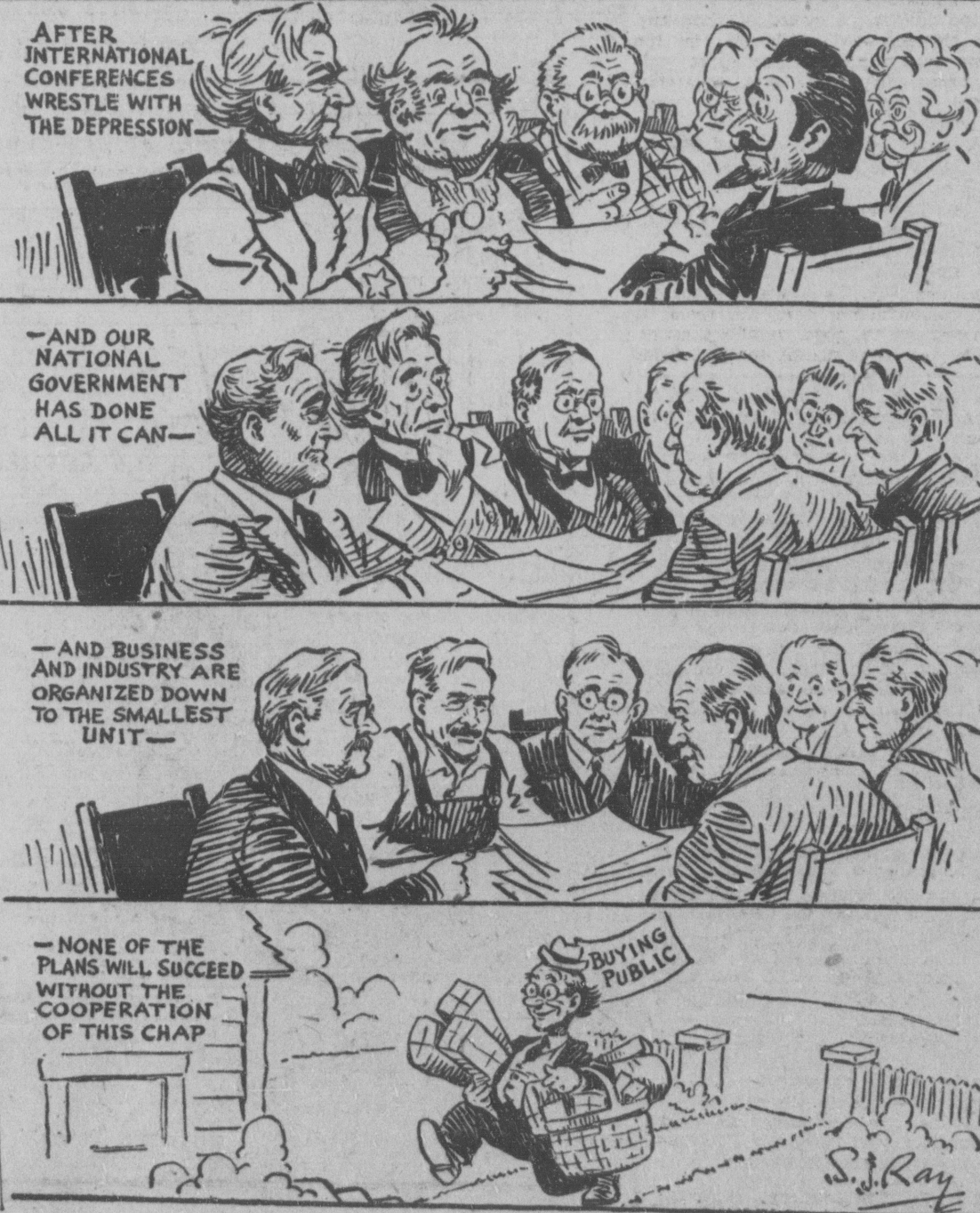
Allen Thompson of Nashua, who has been the genial manager of the Am. Royal Horse show here for many years, is Gov. Park's new private secretary, replacing Lawyer Sam Hargus, who is now counsel for the state public service commission.

Joe Torbett, another one of The Star boys, who has made good and got into Who's Who, was a pleasant caller at ye ed's sanctum several days this week. Joe is now managing editor of the Cincinnati Post.

Our office force was a little short this week, what with News Editor Bob Reed and Bill Rowley being in Chicago for the Legion meet, and Sport Editor Clyde McBride being in the East for the world series.

Look out for counterfeit money, especially fives, tens and twenties, as the federales report that certain unknown parties are trying to start up a recovery program with phony money.

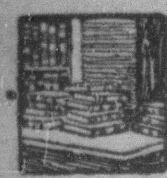
C. H. T.



RADIO CENTER

JENKINS MUSIC CO.

1217 Walnut
K. C., Mo.



WHAT'S NEW IN BOOKS

American Pioneer Drama Told In a Novel by Susan Ertz

The Historic Westward Trek of the Mormons to Utah Furnishes "The Proselyte" Background for a Fascinating Human Story.

"The Proselyte," by Susan Ertz (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York).

ONE cannot well avoid making comparisons in reading the story of a human drama. The drama itself stands alone; yet it is seen at intervals in relation to other similar dramas. For that reason this story of the Mormons may be compared in certain of its phases with the great drama of the Bible, the Exodus, the wandering in the wilderness and the coming at last to the Promised Land.

The motives that brought about the Exodus from Egypt are not the same that brought about the grim and

spent in the cinder coaches, and the converts debauch upon the unwholesome edge of the wilderness.

Grim and stark is the way that lies before them, as they start out in a column of third of a mile long, carrying babies mingled with bedding and clothing on their hand carts. It is a race of people that Miss Ertz shows, and in the story of the trek is symbolically the story of the human race, its capacity for suffering, its magnificent fortitude, its quiet heroism and, in one instance, its pitiful cowardice. Exaltation gives way to apprehension, to fear and then to horror as winter catches the hand carts and wrecks them, destroys supplies and takes frightful toll, from the young-



THE MORMONS TREK WESTWARD. (FROM THE JACKET ILLUSTRATION OF "THE PROSELYTE.")

bleak trek across the western plains to Utah. The former is a world drama; the latter an American drama. Yet the same forces were at work in the breast of the Hebrew of the Exodus and the Mormon of the last century.

Slowly Miss Ertz builds her background in preparation for the trek. Her historical novel is about a young Mormon proselyte, Joseph Hewitt, whom she places at the beginning in conservative England. He meets, converts and weds Zillah Purdy. At the start it becomes clear that where the man blazes with the fanaticism of a great "cause," the woman catches fire from the man and the cause is secondary. Their devotion is cultivated through enforced separation for two years, and then is cemented through two or three years of poverty and denial, and the birth of a child.

RUMORS OF POLYGAMY.

Joseph fights the repeated rumors reaching England that the Mormons practice polygamy, and then suffers a shock when the "revelation" of Joseph Smith is made public. He vows he never will practice "plural marriage," albeit he continues his elopement and his preaching. Through long weeks a shipload of converts toss upon the Atlantic in a miserable sailing ship; then are crowded into equally miserable quarters in New York to await the train to Iowa City. Miserable days are

est to the oldest. Through it all Joseph never falters in his devotion to the "cause," and Zillah grimly battles for herself and her baby through her devotion to Joseph.

AT LAST, SALT LAKE.

At last the relief train reaches them from Salt Lake, and there are throat catching scenes as starving men and women die with meat clutched in their hands. At the edge of Salt Lake City they are caught up and borne into Zion, there to begin their struggle with the primitive.

The sweep of the story leads forward in sacrifice and privation, with Joseph's "plural marriage" and Zillah's tense emotional conflict and ultimate yielding set in the wider chronicle of the Mormons. The United States army marches upon Salt Lake City. Federal judges denounce Brigham Young, who boasts that he will be President, or that he will appoint the President. The Mormons are inflamed for war and then the second exodus begins, but becomes a farce because of the friendliness of the troops.

Joseph, at last, is killed by an enemy, and Zillah, who never had been a proper Mormon, receives permission to return to England with her two babies. A third was killed by Indians.

There is reality and grandeur in the novel's effect. The author shows genuine understanding of the old Mormons. C. G.

Deeping's Black Sheep Turn Out to Be White Lambs

"Two Black Sheep," by Warwick Deeping (Alfred A. Knopf, New York). MR. DEEPING'S two "black sheep" actually are two exceedingly white lambs. They have nothing to do with wild oats, a grain which appeals strongly to all genuine black sheep, and only a particularly careless observer could mistake them for adventurous spirits who had strayed from the well-behaved flock of society.

Correctly identified, the two principal characters in Mr. Deeping's latest novel are mid-Victorians, bewildered and lost in the complex of modern society. They are possessed of the gentle virtues which would have entitled them to a quick triumph over evil in an earlier and more virtuous day, but in these harsh and godless times they are treated shabbily before being allowed to retreat in peace to a world of their own.

Chance alone favors Henry Vane and Elsie Summerhays, the two admirable persons who serve as Mr. Deeping's slightly stained sheep. The happy circumstance occurs in their meeting. Without either, it is doubtful if either would have survived. Under extreme moral provocation, each commits a crime and goes to serve a bitter penance that might have been indefinitely prolonged if the merciful author had not managed to bring them together and have them fall in love.

After atoning for their crimes by serving prison sentences, Elsie and Henry seek isolation and tranquility for their quiet souls. They make little or no effort to adjust themselves to the careless and strident world into which they are born. They recreate their lives in an old idealism and dwell in a pleasant anachronistic state. They depend solely on one another for maintenance of this paradise, but their illusions appear strong enough to keep the gross and cruel concerns of men away from their door.

Because he is dealing with innocents and incurable sentimentalists, the author has no opportunity to treat the problem of the real "black sheep." However, his story gives him a chance to play upon pathos and fine feeling. He makes the most of it. W. M. R.

For a Short Story, \$100.

Erskine Caldwell has been awarded the \$1,000 literary prize of the Yale Review for his story, "Country Full of Swedes." It appears in book form in his new volume, "We Are the Living."

Among the Best Sellers.

Best selling books throughout the United States during August, according to special reports to the Publishers' Weekly from seventy-eight book-sellers in fifty-nine cities, ranked as follows: Fiction—"Anthony Adverse," "As the Earth Turns," "Little Man, What Now?" "The Farm," "All Men Are Enemies," "Enchanted Ground," "Nonfiction—"Marie Antoinette," "Life Begins at Forty," "The House of Exile," "The Archers of the Years," "British Agent," "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs."

In Kansas City this week the following titles were in particular demand:

FICTION.
"Anthony Adverse," by Hervey Allen.
"Vanessa," by Hugh Walpole.
"The Master of Jaina," by Mazo de la Roche.
"Two Black Sheep," by Warwick Deeping.
"Enchanted Ground," by Temple Bailey.
"The Farm," by Louis Bromfield.
NONFICTION.
"Poor Splendid Wings," by Frances Winwar.
"Life Begins at Forty," by Walter B. Pitkin.
"British Agent," by R. H. Bruce Lockhart.
"The Best Plays of 1932-33," by B. S. Parnes.
"Cry Havoc," by Beverly Nichols.
"Culbertson's Own Contract Bridge Self-Teacher," by Ely Culbertson.

OF THE MAKING OF BOOKS.

HERVEY ALLEN loses the record. "Shui Hu Chuan," the novel translated from the Chinese by Pearl Buck, has 1,279 pages, distancing "Anthony Adverse" by fifty-five.

If you are really looking for a lot of entertainment for your money: "Ivanhoe—Quentin Durward—Kenilworth"—Sir Walter Scott, the three great novels complete in one volume for a dollar, and "The Jules Verne Omnibus," including in the single volume "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "Around the World in Eighty Days," "The Blockade Runners," and "From the Earth to the Moon and a Trip Around It."

Travelers returning from Germany report the two most popular books in the reich are Hitler's "My Battle" and President Roosevelt's "Looking Forward."

"Love of country still exceeds love of money," says Dr. Ray H. Abrams in "Preachers Present Arms," a book which reports that only ninety clergymen out of 200,000 in the United States stood apart from war hysteria in the period from 1917 to 1918. Attempts of the clergy to reconcile their warlike propaganda with the teachings of Christianity are set forth with quotations from the published speeches of more than a hundred eminent divines.

Dolly Gann tells about the political and social life of Washington, not forgetting the famous precedence war with Alice Longworth, in her reminiscences, "Dolly Gann's Book," published this week.

Gene Gauntier, pioneer cinema star, whose "Kansas City" novel, "Sporting Lady," was released yesterday, has taken an apartment in Paris for the autumn and winter. She made the trip from Stockholm, her summer home, in the late summer, to her new residence in the city, which recently was purchased by her brother-in-law, Count Wenner-Gren, the Swedish industrialist and director of the Scandinavian Electrical Trust.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
We have received from a Springfield, Ill., publisher a postcard as follows:

Jas. A. Worsham, author of "Low Pressure Selling" and now at work on a novel about big business, "Money First," likes for breakfast home-cured ham, red ham gravy, hump-back biscuits, rolled omelets, strawberry quince jelly, blackberry jam, milk and coffee with light-bread and butter.

With such a breakfast before him recently, he commented, "I can't have as much as used to. Times are too hard." Mr. Worsham was born at Seventy-Six, Mo., the son of a Presbyterian minister.

Commander Byrd, who is outfitting his new expedition for the South Pole, will include among the books he takes the ominous sounding "Arctic Rescue," by Einar Lundborg, which tells how a Swedish aviator came to the rescue of General Noble when his dirigible collapsed on an ice floe in the far North. Other volumes on Byrd's list are "Casuals of the Sea," by William McGee, "The Novels and Plays of Saki" and "The Short Stories of Saki."

What seems to be further evidence that patrons of the circulating libraries are turning from sex novels to the more wholesome romances of an earlier day is the fact that Frederick Arnold Kummer, the sophisticated author of "Ladies in Hades," has written "Red Clay," an idyllic Temple Bailey about two young people who find a realization of the joys to be found in the open country away from the turmoil of cities, where they achieve a lasting happiness close to the earth. L. M.

On Army Personnel Records.
"Company Administration and Personnel Records," by Lieut. C. M. Virtue, Infantry, U. S. Army (National Service Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.).

Under provisions of the war department, effective last January, the keeping of personnel records has been transferred from a specialized section of regimental or other unit headquarters to the company commanders, who must perform the duty connected with this paper work in addition to their other duties. This book is a comprehensive guide to company commanders, first sergeants, company clerks and others charged with this work. All regulations and customs pertaining to personnel records are here gathered in one book. Lieutenant Virtue, who compiled the volume, is stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Short Biographies of the Great.

New titles in the Macmillan Company's Great Lives series include "Robert Burns," by Catherine Carrwell; "Sheridan," by W. A. Darlington; "William Blake," by Alan C. H. Brooks; "H. M. Stanley," by A. J. A. Symonds; "Thackeray," by G. U. Ellis; "Edward VII," by H. E. Wortham. These little biographies, running to fewer than 150 pages each, give the salient facts of the subject's life and a study of his character.

Noted Negro Would Not Choose Another Race

"Along This Way," by James Weldon Johnson (The Viking Press, New York). JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, often called America's leading Negro citizen, writes in his autobiography, "Along This Way," that if given the opportunity to change his race he would not take advantage of it. If forced to change, he writes, he would choose from all other races to become a Jew.

In his autobiography he reveals that he made this statement while still a high school principal in Jacksonville, Fla. His faith in his destiny as a Negro was justified by his subsequent successful career as a song writer, a lawyer (the first Negro to pass the bar examinations in Florida), a member of the United States diplomatic corps and an author.

As a song writer, Mr. Johnson collaborated with his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, writing the words to the other's music. They wrote several successful musical comedies. Among his popular songs were such hits as "The Maiden With the Dreamy Eyes," "Under the Bamboo Tree," and "My Castle on the Nile." Perhaps their most famous composition was "Lift Every Voice and Sing," which today is called the Negro national hymn. Later he and his brother edited and arranged the standard collection of Negro spirituals in two volumes. As a diplomat, Mr. Johnson served as consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and Corinto, Nicaragua. At the latter post he served through the revolutions against Zelaya and Diaz, and it was at this time, in 1909, that the United States government sent the marines into Nicaragua. In 1920 he conducted an investigation of the American occupation of Haiti, his revelations playing an important part in the presidential campaign of that year.

From 1916 to 1930 he was an executive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He now holds the chair of creative literature at Fisk university, one of the few such posts in American universities. In addition to his autobiography, he is the author of several other books, including "God's Trombones," a collection of Negro sermons in verse, and "Black Manhattan."

A Gambler Has His Code, According to Mr. Burnett

"Dark Hazard," by W. R. Burnett (Harper & Bros., New York).

A GAMBLER has a certain code of morals which is to be commended and recommended; dog racing is an honest sport, and the persons, commonly known as "touts," who follow the races are gentlemen who would steal a cent. "The moral" in "Dark Hazard" by Tim Turner quit "following the ponies" to marry and settle down as a night clerk in a second-rate Chicago hotel at a small salary. Jim was going straight to please Marg, but he did it under protest. Eventually Jim and Marg went to California and the ex-gambler again became a gambler, but he transferred his scene of operations to a dog track.

In explaining the secrets of greyhound racing, Mr. Burnett, author of "Little Caesar," would have the reader believe everything is on the square. He points out there are tricks in racing horses, but none in running dogs. Either Mr. Burnett



W. R. BURNETT, THE AUTHOR OF "LITTLE CAESAR," NOW WRITES ABOUT DOG RACING.

willfully ignores the way dog races are faked or he is entirely innocent of the "racket." One admires Jim in his love for "Dark Hazard," a greyhound he purchased. In fact Jim thought more of the dog than he did of Marg, and in the end he wound up with the dog. G. H.

Writes Second Book on Franklin.

Having written one notable book on Benjamin Franklin, "Franklin: The Apostle of Modern Times," Bernard Pay has followed it with "The Two Franklins: Fathers of American Democracy" (Little, Brown). It gives a new view of and a new theory concerning the origin of the Democratic party. Hitherto supposed to have been the fruit of Jeffersonian initiative, Mr. Pay proves that before 1800 it was more Franklinian than Jeffersonian. His book also reveals the life and activities of a man who was foremost in the building of the Democratic party, who had a most attractive personality, and who has been up to now ignored or misunderstood—Benjamin Franklin Bache, Franklin's beloved grandson.

Child Writes Book of Verse.

Twelve-year-old Marie Prescott Penny of Forest Hills, L. I., is the author of a book of verse for children, published by Greenberg under the title of "The Children's Corner." Marie's father, Carl P. Penny, was graduated from Central high school in Kansas City. His father, Prof. George Barlow Penny of the University of Rochester, was formerly dean at the University of Kansas and director, years ago, of the Kansas City Art Institute. Miss Penny's verses deal with such subjects as the milkman, the ice cream man, the baker and the dentist. Her volume is illustrated by Mary Sarg, young daughter of Tony Sarg.

Little Stories for Bedtime



Uncle Wiggly's Music Box

BABY BUNTY skipped and danced over the grass of the front yard to where Uncle Wiggly was sitting on the shady porch, wondering what next would happen to him in the way of an adventure.

"Hello, Baby Bunty!" called the rabbit to the little orphan bunny, to whom he had given a home in his hollow stump bungalow.

"Hello, Uncle Wig," Bunty answered. But she did not speak as though she felt happy.

"What's the matter?" asked Mr. Longears, for he could see that Bunty was not like herself.

"He won't whistle for me," said the little orphan rabbit. "Who won't whistle for you?" asked Uncle Wiggly.

"Buddy, the guinea pig," answered Bunty. "He is a very good whistler—all guinea pigs are—but Buddy won't do any whistling at all for me."

"Why do you want Buddy to whistle?" asked Mr. Longears, knowing quite as well as old Baby Bunty, that guinea pigs are among the best whistlers of all the animal children.

"So I can dance," Baby Bunty answered.

"Dance?" exclaimed Uncle Wiggly. "Why do you want to dance?"

Bunty said, "I started to learn to dance and tap dancing and all that. I can do quite well, too," she said, "but I need music to practice. At first I whistled or sang for myself. But I got tired and then Buddy kindly offered to whistle for me. But he is tired, I guess, for just now he said he would not whistle any more."

"Why didn't you ask his sister Brighteyes to whistle for you?" asked

Uncle Wiggly, for he knew that Brighteyes, the little girl guinea pig, could whistle almost as cutely as her brother.

"Oh, Brighteyes is also learning to dance," said Bunty, "and when she whistles she forgets to do the steps. So we both want Buddy to whistle for us, but he won't do it."

"I see," said Uncle Wiggly. "It's too bad. What do you want me to do?"

"Maybe you would whistle tunes for us," said Baby Bunty.

"I'll try," said the rabbit gentleman. "Go get Brighteyes and I'll see what I can do. But where is Buddy?"

"Oh, he's gone to look for a cabbage lollipop," said Bunty.

Uncle Wiggly whistled as long as he could while the little rabbit orphan and the guinea pig girl practiced their toe and tap dancing steps. But at last Mr. Longears grew tired. His lips were dry from blowing on them so much in whistling and his pink nose didn't twinkle any more.

"I shall have to stop," he said.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Bunty. "We can't have music that didn't get tired, how nice it would be," said Brighteyes.

That afternoon, hopping over the fields and through the woods, Uncle Wiggly heard the chirping of some late grasshoppers. He also heard the singing of the crickets, those black hoppers so thick in the weeds in autumn. Then the rabbit heard, as evening came on, whistling of a tree toad, a cute little chap who has a queer trill in his voice.

"If I could only get the grasshoppers, the crickets and the tree toad to make music for Bunty and Brighteyes they could dance as long as they pleased," thought Mr. Longears. "That would be a fine music box for them."

The more he thought of this the more Mr. Longears thought it was a grand idea. So he found a little wooden box and went back to the fields and woods. Again he heard the grasshoppers, the crickets and tree toads. Also a daddy bullfrog who was going: "Ker-ump! Ker-ump!"

"Will you get into my box and make music for two little dancing animal girls?" asked Uncle Wiggly.

"Right gladly will we do that!" sang a grasshopper. So many of them crowded into the box. Uncle Wiggly took it home and next day, when Brighteyes and Bunty asked him to whistle so they could dance, he said to them:

"Listen to this!" At once the jolly music box began to play. The grasshoppers sang, the crickets chirped, the tree toads trilled and the bullfrog went: "Ker-ump! Ker-ump!" Bunty and Brighteyes danced and were happy.

Tomorrow: Uncle Wiggly's pumpkin pie.

(Copyright, 1933.)
Lack the "Stinews."

From the Miami Herald.
It is said war threatens Europe but we do not see how those countries can fight until they are able to borrow again from Uncle Sam.

Brotherhood.

BY EDGAR A. GUEST.
"Am I my brother's keeper?" answered Cain when questioned by his brother Abel, slain. And since such record keepings first began this phrase has lingered on the lips of man.
Still is it heard: "Oh, is it mine to care? What miseries my brother has to bear? Lord, is it not enough that I must see That I have food and all is well with me?"

Suppose a plague should fall upon the town. Would it not trouble men of great renown. To learn that on some little near-by street

Were those, perhaps, they once had scorned to meet Score-stricken with the malady? And would They not unite with all the neighborhood

To win to health and happiness again The very humblest of their fellow-men?

Within their brother's health they'd seek their own. To them his daily progress would be known. They'd watch the sick and suffering and share

Their misery lest the pain be theirs to bear. For what harms one another may destroy Not in Simon own but in another's joy Lies common welfare. Brothers are we all

Where a man stumbles every one may fall.

(Copyright, 1933.)

Diet and Health
Logan Clendenning, M.D.
Common Behavior Problem Is Treated in New Manner

THE subject about which this department receives the largest single number of inquiries is enuresis—bed wetting—in childhood.

The modern treatment of the disorder is almost a complete change from the older methods. The keynote of the former treatment was punishment and discomfort. The keynote of the modern treatment is training and understanding.

It is well to recognize two types of cases. In one of these the children have simply not been properly trained in control. And the fault is directly attributable to the parents.

They have failed to train the child to the habit. This should be done by the age of two and a half years, first establishing a dry habit for the daytime and then for night. Night training is first not to allow the child to become accustomed to wet diapers. He must be taken up several times at night, changed and put on the toilet.

Begin by waking him and taking him up at 10 o'clock, provided he is dry at this time. If not, an earlier time must be chosen. If after this has been done successfully a while but the child is wet in the morning, another time of waking is chosen about 3 in the morning, again finding an interval when the child is dry.

Neighbors often are found to say that their child has never wet the bed since it was three months old, but this may be set down to pride or a short memory, as control is seldom established until after the child has learned to walk. Nor must it be supposed that the desired result will be accomplished in a few days or even weeks.

The second class of cases is distinctly associated with an unstable nervous system, and there are other signs of emotional disturbance. These are the exceptional cases that persist up to the age of seven and eight. No rules can be laid down for the treatment. In most cases it will be found necessary to call in outside help. Sympathy, patience and understanding are obligatory, however. Punishment and scolding and shaming the child seldom accomplish anything.

THE BOOKSHOP

We have in stock or can supply any book mentioned on this page.

1107 McGee

FISH NEEDS THIS
flavor
A-1 SAUCE

"If I could only get the grasshoppers, the crickets and the tree toad to make music for Bunty and Brighteyes they could dance as long as they pleased," thought Mr. Longears. "That would be a fine music box for them."

The more he thought of this the more Mr. Longears thought it was a grand idea. So he found a little wooden box and went back to the fields and woods. Again he heard the grasshoppers, the crickets and tree toads. Also a daddy bullfrog who was going: "Ker-ump! Ker-ump!"

"Will you get into my box and make music for two little dancing animal girls?" asked Uncle Wiggly.

"Right gladly will we do that!" sang a grasshopper. So many of them crowded into the box. Uncle Wiggly took it home and next day, when Brighteyes and Bunty asked him to whistle so they could dance, he said to them:

"Listen to this!" At once the jolly music box began to play. The grasshoppers sang, the crickets chirped, the tree toads trilled and the bullfrog went: "Ker-ump! Ker-ump!" Bunty and Brighteyes danced and were happy.

Tomorrow: Uncle Wiggly's pumpkin pie.

(Copyright, 1933.)
Lack the "Stinews."

From the Miami Herald.
It is said war threatens Europe but we do not see how those countries can fight until they are able to borrow again from Uncle Sam.

Forty-four years before the first English settlement in America, Thomas Stukeley, an English buccannier, in audience with Queen Elizabeth, bluntly told her that he contemplated settling the new world and that his aim was an independent sovereignty in America. He never got around to it, however.

Kansas City, Oct. 7.—Tomorrow we look for the weather to be fair; little change in temperature.

Emerg, Bird, Thayer's

This is the time to be making up

Black Velvets

	Yard
39-in. Black Chiffon Velvet, all silk	2.49
39-in. Black Chiffon Velvet, imported	2.49
39-in. Black Transparent Velvet	3.50
39-in. Black Crystalline Velvet, dull luster	5.35
39-in. Black Corded Velvet	5.35
39-in. Black Crushed Velvet	4.35
54-in. Black Velvet du Nord Coat Velvet	6.95
39-in. Black Erect Pile Coat Velvet	4.55
36-in. Black Crest Velvet	1.69
36-in. Black Corduroy Velvet	1.25

New Silk Plaids, 1.19 Yard
Spirited new autumn plaids in a great selection of designs. 39 inches wide.

Black Silks, 1.39 Yard
Including canton crepe, suede crepe, crepe sheer, matelasse, flat crepe, for day, afternoon, dinner, formal dresses! All 39 inches wide.

This Cutting and Fitting Service of ours is planned to help you... you know perhaps that one day's use of a department sewing machine is included for the small original sum! Grand Avenue Floor.

See Our Advertising in Monday's Times

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RADIO PROGRAMS

(Program listings in this column are available to all radio stations at regular advertising rates. The outstanding noncommercial features of Kansas City stations will be found listed on the radio page of The Sunday Star.)

TODAY.

WDAF, THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

610 KILOCYCLES.

5:00—Blazers Trio.
5:15—The Star Gazer: Weather Forecast; Time Signal; Market Reports.
5:25—Teaberry Sports Reporter.
5:30—Balkan Melodies.
5:40—Meyer Davis and his Orchestra.
5:45—The Quintet: Mrs. J. Jones. (Dramatic Sketch).
5:50—Black and Loretta Clemens.
5:55—Program from Havana, Cuba. Address by President Grau San Martin.
6:00—Address, Mrs. W. R. Maena. "Practical Patriotism."
6:05—Lucky Strike Program. (Jack Pearl, "The Baron Munchausen," DeMarco Sisters, Robert Simmons, Tenor; Leaders Trio; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
6:10—Leg Reisman's Orchestra, with Yacht Club Boys and Virginia Ruth, Soloist.
6:15—Saturday Night Dancing Party (B. Rolle and His Terrapin Orchestra).
6:20—Nan Greenleaf, Soloist.
6:25—Lucky Strike Program. (Sponsored by Makers of Rem Ouch Syrup).
6:30—Teaberry Sports Reporter.
6:35—Eddie Wenzel (Mountain Singer).
6:40—Time Signal. (Sponsored by Bromo-Quinine).
6:45—Hollywood on the Air. (Movie Celebrities Solists; Orchestra).
6:50—Cafeteria Carnival. (Red Toller, Master of Ceremonies; Meredith Willson's Orchestra; Nighthawk Frolic).

SUNDAY.

WDAF, THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

610 KILOCYCLES.

7:30—Reveille.
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